"WHEN THE PRESS COMPROMISES TRUTH, IT CEASES TO BE THE GUARDIAN OF LIBERTY."

NEW SFRIFS---VOL. 7, NO. 36

LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY #, 1860. 5

ESTABLISED IN

information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent Ferry. Still it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in rages and terminate at last in an open In this view, let me implore my coun-

opinion. Questions which in their day ful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present wisely seek to apply the remedy, concontroversies. Public opinion in this litical struggles. country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people reached the number required to form a It was well and wise to confer this self." The ratifications of the treaty were will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hast ular manner, and in the exercise of the left to the States, its efficient exercise en this auspicious result, at the present rights of popular sovereighty, to form a would have been impossible. In that present crisis, we ought to remember constitution preparatory to admission event any State could have effectually that every rational creature must be into the Union. After this has been continued the trade not only for itself, presumed to intend the natural conse- done; to employ the language of the but for all the other slave States, though quences of his own teaching. Those Kansas and Nebraska act, they shall never so much against their will. And transaction, they appear to have acted in good who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the U- out slavery, as their constitution may once brought within the limits of any ted States. It is true this has been done after nion, must not be surprised should their heated partisians advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry those doctrines into practical effect .-In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing If the peace of the domestic fireside their children before morning-it wo'd from the Union. Self-persevation is the first instinct of nature; and thereheads of the people, must at last become gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harpars gurry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means under Providence, of al-

as a nation. We have been exposed to eral Constitution. Neither Congress accordingly passed an act on many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each suctions and an authority to annul the importation of certain persons into ties in our progress; but on each succession the impending cloud bas been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has ment, has sanctioned and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included an affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included an affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included an affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included an affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included an affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included and affirmed these and the danger to our institutions has not included an interpolation of certain persons into the importation of certain persons into the importation of certain persons into the importation of certain persons into the slave trade. This would give the priction for the naval service, except the sum of the country would be trade an impulse and extension which it has never had in its palmiest days. The name of the outcome, the state is an interpolation of the naval service, except the sum of the country would be trade an impulse and extension which it has never had in its palmiest days. The name of the country would consider the state of the state in the state in the state in the open that the state is an impulse and extension which it has never had in its palmiest days. The name of the country would consider the state of the state in the open that the state is an impulse and extension which it has never had in its palmiest days. The name of the country would be included. This would consider the open that the state is an impulse and extens passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President 'ffrom time to time to give to Congress by among the States. It is a striking great extent, prohibited some years in demonstant, for which this country would be held responsible, in the eyes both of God and advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Continue to time to climate the divine great extent, prohibited some years in demonstant, for which this country would then be constant into a perfect Panched Proposition of the state of the Line of proof of the sense of justice which is in-herent in our people, that the property had the power to abolish it. On the 2d our civilization would thus be ended. On the other hand, when a market for Afrisad and bloody occurrences at Harper's in slaves have never been disturbed; to March, 1807, they passed an act, to take can slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cumy knowledge, in any of the Territor- effect "from and after the 1st day of he, and thus all the world be closed against tion of the world.

Les Even throughout the late troubles January, 1808," prohibiting the importing the important this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable. Our relations with the great empires of

these events, however that an erue in the state of African slaves into the United tance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable distance, with the symptoms of an incurable d ease in the public mind, which may right of the master. Had any such at- which I need not specially refer. Such tile and miserable country might then be develbreak out is still more dangerous out- tempt been made, the judiciary would were the principles and such the prac- oped by the hand of industry and afford subjects doubtless have afforded an adequate tice of our ancestors more than fifty In this manner Christianity and civilization war by the North to abolish slavery in remedy. Should they fail to do this years ago in regard to the African slave may gradually penetrate the existing gloom. the South. Whilst for myself, I eater | hereafter, it will then be time enough trade. tain no such apprehension they ought to strengthen their hands by further to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Congress or the territorial legislature to the revered patri. It did not occur to the revered patri. Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a nember of the approach of danger. Our Congress or the territorial legislature vention, and aftewards became members tain and France sgainst the Chinese empire. Union is a stake of such inestimable posses the power to annul or impair the value as to demand our constant and right to property in slaves, the evil they had violated the Constitution, tions, judiciously co operated with the miniswatchful vigilance for its preservation. would be intolerable. In the latter e- which they had framed with so much sters of these powers in all peaceful measures with so much secure by treaty the just concessions de-In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate majority of the members of the legislation. They supposed the interest of foreign commerce. the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other,
and strive to allay the demon spirit of
sectional hatred and strife now alive in sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose services commenced in the last generation, among the wise and last generation are mainted and strife now alive in the time being on the result. The agriculture of one the generation that commerce, with that empire was concluded at Tients in the time being on the result. The agriculture of discharge this object on the spot of the generation that the strival, it was necessary to leave the generation all the time being on the result. The agriculture of discharge this object on the spot of the generation that the strival, it was necessary to leave the generation on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by such that the advice and son against the settlement of our claims.

In the time being on the result. The generation has been in the spot on the spot of the Son that the strival, it was necessary to leave the generation on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by such the strival, it was necessary to leave the generation on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by such that the advice and son against the settlement of our claims.

In the time being on the spot the generation, and I am happy to give the cabinet of Madrid at Tients in the time being on the spot the content of the 27th October, 1735.

If this were not the case, the framers on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by such the strival, it was necessary to leave the strivaly and commerce. last generation, among the wise and keep alive a dangerous excitement a. Congress would possess no power to

equity tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public are incessant flux and reflux of public are interactively and the interactive first settlement until it shall become a first settlement until shall become a first settlement until it shall become a first settlement until it shall become assumed a most threatening aspect, from the North and the South, the East Constitution were exposed. It would, changed on or before the 18th of June, 1859. assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the West, will meet in the Territo-have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are 'volcances burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid second of old eruptions grow the peac-secones of pro-secones of pro-secones of pro-secones of pro-secones of old eruptions grow the peac-secones of pro-secones of pro-seco stetional excitement, should those who and before the Territory is prepared for the provisions in the Constitution securtinue always to confine their efforts with- decision, one way or the other, will have importation of African slaves previous in the pale of the Constitution. If this been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile to that period. course be pursued, the existing agitation | the settlement of the Territory will pro- According to the adverse construcon the subject of domestic slavery, like | ceed without serious interruption, and | tion, the clause itself, on which so much everything human, will have its day and its progress and prosperity will not be care and discussion had been employed give place to other and less threatening endangered or retarded by violent po- by the members of the convention, was

inhabitants of any Territory shall have it a mere usurpation. State, they will then proceed, in a reg- power on Congress, because, had it been afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged

have been employed, and shall contin- of effect for want of a naval force to ty, and to give it fell effect, it became neces- ernor of Washington Territory by your Mr. gent party. ue to be employed, to execute the laws capture the slavers and to guard the against the African slave-trade. After coasts. Such a force no State can cma most careful and rigorous examination ploy in time of peace without the conshould the time ever arrive when they of our coasts and a thorough investiga- sent of Congress. cannot be enjoyed without serious dan- tion of the subject, we have not been These acts of Congress; it is believed, have ger to the personal safety of the people able to discover that any slaves have with very rare and insignificant exceptions, of afteen members of the confederacy. been imported into the United States been imported into the United States been have been imported into the United States. except the cargo by the Wanderer, num- perceptible addition to the number of our de- sidered in the light of binding agreement sub throughout these States should ever be beging between three and four hundred. mestic slaves. During this period their ad- sidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried invaded-if the mothers of families Those engaged in this unlawful enterwithin this extensive region should not prise have been rigorously prosecuted;

Our history proves that the Fathers be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them nations, condemned the African slave- ter or on those of the native born slave. Of March; 1859. The ratified copies, however, trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Confore any state of society in which the stitution, to deprive Congress of the sword is all the time suspended over the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the intolerable. But I indulge in no such States now existing shall think proper closmy forebodings. On the contrary, to admit" "prior to the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and eight." It will be seen that this restriction present he is treated with kindness and harm the power of Congress was confined manity. He is well fed, well clothed, and on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves .-

conservative statesmen of that day, now mong the people of the several States.

nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his during the intermediate period from its tranquility of the states. Now, emigrants mendment, to which other portions of the of the treaty the ratifications were to be exion, to promote their welfare. From no amendment which may be made prinatural causes the slavery question will or to the year one thousand eight hunin each case soon virtually settle itself, dred & eight shall in any manner affect" admission as a State into the Union this ing to the States theright to admit the

an absolute nullity from the beginning, When in the progress of events the and all that has since been done under

be received into the Union with or with- why? Because African slaves, when faith and in a friendly spirit towards the Uni-

prescribe at the time of their admis- one State, in accordance with its laws, sion." This sound principle has hap- cannot practically be excluded from any pily been recognized, in some form or other State where slavery exists. And other, by an almost unanimous vote of even if all the States had separately both houses of the late Congress. passed laws prohibiting the importation All lawful means at my command of slaves, these laws would have failed

Resopen the trade, and it would be difficult other provisions of the conventions. to determine whether the effect would be thought it was proper to submit them tors have been on the soil for several genera-

ably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have em-ployed as a substitute for African slaves — of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this

On the 15th of December, 1858, John E. the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking be quested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not fusal to submit to the humilating ceremonie equired by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheers the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar bonors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's prime minister and the man in the Empire to the Emperor him in proper form at Pei tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, its publication, again to submit it to the Sen-

thorities to observe that, throughout the whole their own peculiar fashion; we ought to reof an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with | puted limits." our own national honor. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.
In order to carry out the spirit of this trea-

satisfactorily performed by our late minister. vancement in civilization has far surpassed into execution without delay, they do not prothet of any other portion of the African race. vide for any formal ratification or exchange of The light and the blessings of Christianity ratification, by the contracting parties. This have been extended to them, and both their was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of
what may be their own fate and that of
what may be their own fate and that of
what may be their own fate and that of
what may be their own fate and that of
what may be their own fate and that of
what may be their own fate and that of
the leasings of Christiantly ratheation, with a success as their
found upon it twent of the moral and physical condition has been greatly
our clizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the
with their families, and also an establishment
of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purour clizens, and it is hoped, to carry out the
what may be their own fate and that of
the leasings of Christiantly ratheation, when
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found upon it twent with as much success as their
found upon it twent five success of the constitutional President exercise of the power of the United States.

The light ard the cleasings of Christiantly ratheation, when
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the success of the constitutional President exercise of the power of the United States.

The light are the cleasings of Christiantly ratheation, when
the success of the constitutional President duty to deemed necessary by the Chinese, who
found upon it twent was not deemed to them, and both their
found upon it twent as a neighboring State.

The light are the cleasing of the success of the constitutional President duty to deemed necessary by the Chinese, who
found upon it was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who
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found upon it was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who
found upon it was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who
found upon it was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who
found upon it was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who the evils to the master, the one most to be did not reach Shanghai until after the departdreaded would be the introduction of wild, ure of our minister to Pekin, and these con heathen and ignorant barbarions among the ventions could not, therefore, be exchanged sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ances at the same time with the principal treaty.— No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese governalize, and exasperate the whole mass, and ment, should this be thought advisable; but produce most deplorable consequences under the circumstances presented, I shall The effect upon the existing slave would, consider them binding engagements from their if possible, be still more deplorable. At date on both parties, and cause them to be present be in tropical with the present being the present being the present being the present of the present being the present of the present being the present of the pr At date on both parties, and cause them to be and told Mr. Delles if any such attempt was mission on the 5th or March last, with discre- sible that such a country as this can be published as such for the information and made he would kill him on the spot. The afnot overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which II affords me much satisfaction to inform

and they are all now usefully and actively em

loyed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such prompt manuer, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and the men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote por-

France and Russia, as well as with other gov-ernmente on the continent of Europe, unless

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. out special reference to other claims, even the spirit of the pressuriously arrangement the "Cubsn claims," the payment of which between the late Secretary of State and the Brithas been ably urged by our ministers, and in ish Minister, and thus preserve the peace and which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their fustice and their a-mount, (\$123,635 54) had been recognised and ascertained by the Spanish government it-

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution smong the

our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out ted a constitution and provided for a popular as a young man of good character and intalli-of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been election. This took place in the following kence, who had made numerous friends in Tepthe understanding between the two governments. It is nevertheless, confidently expect years. On that day General-Commonfort ap and property of our citizens in Mexico ted that this good work will ere long be not peared before the assembled Congress in the in all these cases our ministers have

the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the of the republic to General Zulonga. The convergence to the only remember the Oregon treaty of the 15th of Juan, 1846, stitution provided that in the absence of the which, in their judgments, would meet the suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. President his office should devolve upon the exigen y, has been both uniform and emphat-In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Gen ic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the State, on the 16th July. 1855, addressed a note | functionary General Juarez, proceeded to furm | wrote our late minister in 1856), and of its to Mr. Grampton, then British minister at Wash. | at Guanajuto, a constitutional government. — purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail. on the 14th July, to Gov Stevens, of Wash been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps the Government of the United States, and that ington Territory, having a special reterence to including the Minister of the United States, as been descent officials can commit these outan "apprehended conflict between our citizens | the de facto government of Mexico. The con- lages upon American citizens, with absolute Juan." To prevent this, the governor was in his position with firmness, and was soon es one present minister in August last "will structed "that the officers of the Territory tablished with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. - feel authorized to ask from Congress the pow-should abstain from all acts on the disputed Meanwhile the government of Zubinga was er to enter Mexico, with the military forces of grounds which are calculated to provoke any earnestly registed in many parts of the Re- the United States, at the call of the constituconflicts, so far as it can be done without impublic, and even in the capital, a portion of bound authorities, in order to protect the citiplying the concession to the authorities of the army having pronounced against it, its zeus and the treaty rights of the United States.

Great Britain of an exclusive right over the functions were declared terminated, and an United states are power is conferred upon him. premises. The title ought to be settled be- assembly of critizens was invited for the choice actitier the one nor the other will be clusive sovereign rights within the fairly dis- | the plan under which he was chosen, and Zu-, never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my

day of Mr. Marcy's note the British minister draw from it, and Miramon, having become by alsappears from the country." I have been expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the govtion of the claims of our citizens, and the a copy of that document to the governor genother to fix the tariff on imports and exports, eral of British North America," and had lations with the central government, and with a case of individual claims, although our just and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our commended to his Excellency to drew from the country. It was impossible to claims against Mexico have reached a very our merchants with Chins. This duty was take such measures as to him may appear best maintain friendly intercourse with a governal large amount. Nor is it merely the case of calculated to secure on the part of the British ment like that at the capital, under whose protection to the lives and property of the few local an horities and the inhabitants of the usurped authority, wrongs were constantly Americans who may still remain in Mexico, althorities and citizens of the United States,"

pose of raising sheep. A short time before came so probable that in January last, I cm. less to be desired, because efficient and nec-his arrival one of these residents had shot an ployed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and to essary aid may thus be rendered at the same bis arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whitst trespansing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Delies, son-inlaw of Governor Douglas, came to the Island in the sloop of war, Satellite, and theatened to take "this American [Mr. Cutler] by force to Victoria to answer for the trespans be had committed. The American seized his rifler and told Mr. Delies if any such attempt was mission on the Sth or March has elected, who proceeded on his impacts and for commerce. Is it possesses and for commerce. Is it possesses and for commerce. Is it possesses and seize to the take of the content of the results of the content of the commerce. Is it possesses and for commerce. Under these circumstances, the American

of Sen Juan, as well as to protect them a vein other capacities, are concerned, we might gainst the incurations of the Indiana. — as well have been at war." Life has been in-

Much excitement prevailed for some time security that region, and serious done r of subscious between the parties was apprehend and. The British had a large naval force in the ed. The British had a large naval force in the contracts, involving large expenditures, entervicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice educto by the central government, have been
to the admiral on the station to state that he
wisely and discreely forbore to commit any Possessions, have been suddenly ex-

petched on the 17th of September Washington Territory to take immedia mand of the United State a forces on the Pacif bursell prevent a collision between the between the two governments. Entertain no doubt of the validity of our title, I as scarcely add that, in any event, American of izens were to be placed ou a footing at least a favorable as that of British subjects, it being should remain on the bland. It is no observe that considering the distance fr scene of action, and in ignorance of what on have transpired on the spot before the get dency of the existing negotiations.

1 1st of December, 1857, and continue for four and the unprotected condition of the persons whilst indulging the hope that no other subnew constitution and was duly inaugurated as dress, but both they and this Government, ect remained which could disturb the good President. Within a month efferwards he which they have successively represented, understanding between the two countries, the had been driven from the capital, and a mile have been wholly powerless to make their demuestion arising out of the adverse claums of tary rebellion had assigned the sources power mands effective. Their testimony in this refrontier, the late Secretary of erai Comonfort having left the country, this power of the Government of the United States ngton, communicating to him a copy of the | Before this was officially known, however, at I assure you that the universal belief here is structions which he (Mr. Marcy) had given, the capital, the government of Zuloaga had that there is nothing to be apprehended British subjects on the Island of San | stitutional President, nevertheless, manual and ampunity. "I hope the President," longs was thus restored to his previous posi- No. 23, all of these evils must

the circumstances under which the late Man ster sion to Congress. tionary authority to recognize the government up to anarchy and ruin without an effor of President Justez, if on his arrival in Mexiany quarter for its rescue and its mafety, co he should find it entitled to such recognished commercial nations of the world. be the means under Providence, of all low many and the importation of slaves.—

It did not extend to other States or to laying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be en
stitution and the Union shall not be shall not shall not be shall not shall not

dangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed and House of Representatives and House of Representatives and House of Representatives and House of Representatives the footnism," when a power could never require the scattered and hostile frag merous blessings throughout the past merous blessings throughout the past past the Trip first has been unusually pleatiful, and properly size throughout the land-past throughou formation on which the gallant General acted persons and property. There is scarcely any it was due to him that I should thus present one of injury which has not been suffered by his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is gaile clear his post citizens in Mexico during the last few tain Pickett. From these it is gaile clear his only continued to the committee of the committee of order citizens who have diction over American residents on the Island visited the country as merchants, shipmasters

hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his government and await their in struction.

This aspect of the matter, in my apinion, demanded scrious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of histility not on the question of title to be island, but mately conserning what should be its pondition and accounter of the United States have been seezed without ty conserning what should be its pondition and accounter officer who protested aduring the intervening period which the two gainst such seizure has been fined and improved in which of them it belongs. For this reason Licutemant General Scott was disputed for the reference of arbitrary power. Even the curse of fustion of the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels so the United States have been such definition as we have either party is a foreigner. Vessels and the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels and the unitervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels and the unitervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Vessels are the intervention of government in all cases where either party is a foreigner. Large numbers of our citizens have been arand even when released have only obtained their lifetly after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe, and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure ders of a shift more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government during the present year. Some of these were bad not been clearly proven, would have plished its objects and there is no longer any brutal cosmicre in April tast, by order of Gen. good reason to apprehend a collision between Marques, of three American physicians who

the forces of the two countries during the pen- were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya, dency of the existing negotiations. I regret to inform you that there has been and without trial, as without crime, were hurout a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negonitations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that in all these cases our ministers have been

fore either party should attempt to exclude the of a new President. This assembly elected ed in the existing state of anarchy and disorother by force, or exercise complete and ex- General Miramon, but that officer regard alod, der, and the notrages already perpetrated will In acknowledging the receipt on the next tion. He assumed it, however, only to with until every vertige of order and government tinues, with that title, at the head of the insur- justice to my countrymen who have suffered gent party.

**Tongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer in my last message Jeominu esteed to Congress whem, I feel bound to announce this concluwrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer

neighborhood of the line in question, the execommitted, but never redressed. Had this though the life and property of every Ameriercise of the same spirit of forbearance which been an established government, with its pow can establish ought to be sacredly protected in s inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the au-or extending, by the consent of the people, every quarter of the world. But it is a ques-horities and citizens of the United States." over the whole of Mexico, a resort to host cities aton which relates to the future, as well as to Thus matters remained upon the faith of sgainst it would have been quite justifia the present and the past, and which involves, this arrangement until the 9th July lest, when ble, and indeed necessary. But the country indirectly at least, the whole subject of our settlers presented a petition to the General, tion, according to the established practice of have so many interests connected with it settlers presented a petition to the General, tion, according to the established practice of have so many interests connected with it settlers presented a petition to the Children to such a result? Con